WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era RIGHT ONWARD. BY EDWARD D. HOWARD.

Right onward sweeps the rolling deep, While o'er its breast the surges leap And loud the wind pipes, wild and free,

Right onward was the path of light, When first it pierced the boundless night Right onward through his trackless way Unceasing rolls the orb of day,

The Lightning speeds its word of fire; And demon Steam, like conquering Fate, Storms onward with its priceless freight. Right onward Thought's bright legions fly,

Onward Life's mystic current flows, Hope's rosy fingers onward mark The star of triumph through the dark And through Eternity sublime,

Like stars that track the midnight sky;

Right onward press her band of "braves; Onward-right onward! still shall be The shining motto of the Free! Warren, September, 1852.

JAMAICA-ITS CONDITION AND INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES AND ADVANTAGES.

The following article is from the pen of a highly esteemed friend of the people of color, who has entitled himself to their confidence by his steady and generous advocacy of their right to an equal share with their white neighhors in all the privileges and benefits of American citizenship. It was written in that dark hour of terror and uncertainty which followed the promulgation of the Fugitive Slave Law. when there seemed no city of refuge left for the fugitive in the free States. The author simply wished to show the condition of the principal island of the British West Indies, and what advantages it presented as a home for the fagitives from Southern slavery, should they be compelled to abandon their native land. He has no sympathy with the unchristian prejudice which strives to drive from our country those who, next to the Indians, have the best right to it; whose ancestors were torn from their own land, and, with their descendants, compelled to toil for many generations for naught, until the accumulated capital, which is their just due, lies like a mortgage upon the whole land.

This article embodies the results of an extensive correspondence with persons of different classes in Jamaica. In some cases sympathy for the hunted fugitive, and in others a desire for more laborers on the island, may have somewhat colored the replies; but from the character of the writers, their statements cannot but be, in the main, reliable.

For the National Era. JAMAICA-ITS ADVANTAGES AS A HOME FOR COLORED EMIGRANTS

BY SAMUEL ALLINSON, JUN

Many of the colored people of the United States, surrounded by various difficulties, have felt unsettled in their homes, and have not regarded them as permanent dwelling-places for themselves and their posterity.

The writer of this article, sympathizing with men residing in different parts of the island. condition of Jamaica, and the inducements which it holds out to moral and industrious olored persons to settle there. The result has so favorably impressed his mind, that he deems it a duty to present it for the consideration of those whom it most nearly concerns. The relies received strongly encourage emigration. ndustrious laborers is almost unlimited, and numerous productions might be raised that are now neglected, and become valuable ex-

ountry, than to this island. Agricultural laborers are in great request; and if any under-

200 laborers "for one year certain, at the accustomed wages—one shilling per day of nine ours, providing them also with houses, gardens, and medical attendance. A gentleman in St. Andrew's parish, the proprietor and manager of several estates and plantations. eserving immigrants."

Jamaica, one of the British West India

islands, lies south of Cuba, in latitude 18 deg. north, is about 150 miles long and 40 miles oad, and contains 4,000,000 acres. The interior is mountainous, but is nearly all capable of cultivation. Not more than ten acres to-gether, J. Bigelow remarks, are incapable of large plantations little or as manure is used or needed. Water is abundant throughout the grounds, forming considerable streams, thus affording a water power, which might be profitably employed in working machinery. Though situated within the tropics, the heat of the fower country is not greater than that experienced in our Middle States, being tempered by the sea breezes during the day, and by tand breezes at night. The mountain regions are of course much cooler, but even there rost is unknown. Sugar, rum, molasses, coffee principal exports: but to these numerous other articles might be added with great profit, if tivate them. Bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, oranges, tamarinds, dates, melons, grapes, &c., with many fruits, of which we have know little or nothing, are abundant. Yams, posttoes, sweet potatoes, and other farinaceous roots, are much sed for tood. The garden vegetables guitivated in this country grow there luxuriantly and, planted at any season of the year, come to muturity in continuous succession. Of corn,

raised in a year. [See Appendix C.]
In the cooler parts of the island, apple peaches, pears, plums, strawberries, rupberripen in perfection. Many drugs, spices, and dye stuffs, may also be cultivated to great profit. So readily and so quickly are the various kinds of food produced in Jamaica, that want is almost unknown; whilst industry and economy are nearly certain of a fair measure of success.-|See Appendix A

than in the United States; but, as the measure of a day's work is the same that it was under of a day's work is the same that it was under slavery, it is very common for the day's task to be performed by a little after noon; and an active man can readily perform two and some-times three "days' work" in one. The native population, however, with but few wants, and those easily supplied, mostly stop when the al-

lotted task is done.

J. McLean, a gentleman of Muirton, Jamai ca, (whose statements are very fully endorsed by G. W. Gordon, a much-respected planter of Kingston.) in reply to inquiries as to the cucouragement which could be given to colored. The Business Committee resolutions, a portion of which

emigrants, says:
"Those having the means to purchase land say one, two, or more acres, could get it read-

from \$15 to \$50 per acre.
"Clothing is a matter of little consideration in the mountains, warm or woollen clothing may be necessary at times. There are very few climates in Jamaica where the thermometer varies ten degrees during the year; and there are many places where there our cordial approbation, and we commend

distances all through the country, where set-tlers can get, at fair rates, everything they re-quire; and within a reasonable distance of all habitations in low lands or mountains, there support. are churches and schools. Perhaps there is no country in the world where there is so much religious toleration (indifference?) as in this island, or where there is so much true freedom and protection to private rights, or where there is a happier peasantry. Would I could say a more moral one.

"As regards those who come here without

the means of purchasing land, and depending entirely on wages for the support of them-selves and families, I am confident they will be kindly received, and welcomed most cordially by the gentry of the country and mana-gers of properties. If they are sober and in-dustrious, they will meet encouragement and comfort on all plantations where their services are required; and there are few plantations or residences here, that do not need industrious persons, more particularly intelligent ones. Houses or places of abode would be furnished, and wages, varying from 18 to 36 cents per day, given for such a day's work as our indolent people here give. But as it is the desire of all nanagers to get as much work done as possivery few here who are really tradesmen. Juve-niles, who are not attending school, will always cate" free discussion.

H. I. O. find employment and suitable wages. An adult can get medicine and medical attendance for \$1.50 per annum, and for his family in the same proportion.

All industrious and frugal laborers manage, in one or two years, to save as much money from their wages as enables them to purchase a piece of land, and become independent set-

As regards the sickness to which they might be subject in consequence of a change of climate, my own opinion is, that the change would be more favorable than detrimental to their health. The sudden transitions from heat to cold, and vice versa, in America, are, in my opinion, more apt to generate disease mbre even and uniform." John Clark, a Baptist missionary of Browns-

town, who labored earnestly with the slaves, and who still continues with the emancipated people, in a letter in which he kindly offers his stance to emigrants in purchasing land or procuring employment, says: "It is right I one shilling to one and a half (25 to 371, ets.) per day, is all that is paid for field work. sans and skilled laborers get from two to four shillings. With these wages, however, the people live very comfortably, for few depend entirely upon them. Land being cheap and productive, almost every one possesses one or four or five days' labor in the week on the estates, and one or two in their own provision grounds, our people get on as well. I believe, as any peasantry, certainly better than the peasantry of the Old World. I of course refer to the sober and industrious, for the idle and dissolute are in poverty and rags here, as else-

In proof of the advantageous nature of the field here open for sober and industrious men, I may mention that the greater part of the laborers in this neighborhood have, since their emancipation, purchased land, built cottages, and established themselves in comfort. Many of them have horses and carts, and bid fair to

and if persons of intelligence and piety, they will exert a beneficial influence on their emancipated brethren; while we may hope, from ad has, in other ways, endeavored to procure the social privileges and religious advantages reliable information with regard to the present | they would have an opportunity of enjoying, they would not have reason to regret their departure from America."

Persons wishing to go to that part of the island should take passage to Falmouth or St.

philanthropist of Kingston, in a published let-ter to J. Bigelow, says: "I wish we had a large, a very large importation of your colored people, who have been accustomed to farming. Our climate and our whole state of society ports."—[See Appendix D.]

Another, writing from Brownstown, in the north, says: "There is not, perhaps, a part of the world to which they could come with greater advantage to themselves or to the The sum expended on the purchase of what is called an "improved farm," in the Western States, would purchase here, in many cases, a large tract of land with buildings. Visiters of every taste, and for every variety of object, may probably visit us, now that the way is rendered so easy and pleasant by the steamers. The most beautiful secluded retirements, in a delightful Italian climate in the mountains, may be purchased for a trifling amount, say from 2,000 to 3,000 dollars. But large tracts of fine land may be purchased in many dis-I could give every encouragement to tricts for one or two dollars an acre, and comfortable living may be made out of it by a very small amount of labor. When I consider the hardships of settlers in your new States, with the cold, frost, snow, and damp, they must encounter, and ice-bound during many body do not prefer our islands to settle upon.

> For the National Era. THE SUGAR CROP IN BARBADOES.

TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.

The cry is still kept up, "Emancipation has ruined the British West India Colonies." Such croakers overlook or misrepresent the fact that the habits of slavery extended into emuncipation necessarily produce the same results, and that the prosperity of a nation or colony is rather to be measured by its consumption than its ex-ports. There is distress in Jamaica, but it is

Sugar Crop in Barbadoes, which is very gratifying to the friends of that flourishing island, lying to the friends of that flourishing island, and to the friends of freedom. The Barbadoes Globe says: "By accounts which have reached us, from undoubted sources, it appears that up to the present time, 44,000 hogsheads of sugar, in round numbers, comprised in various descriptions of packages, have been actually shipped from this island; whilst tonnage is now in Carlisle Bay, together with what is yet ex-pected to arrive, for freighting to the British market some 4.000 hogsheads additional—a consummation not only devoutly to be wished, but an expectation which we are told will be realized; so that, on calculations as reliable as most on which conclusions are based, the present year's crop is likely to be set down in figures' representing the 'prodigious' total of 48,000 hogsheads' in the along remarks, we had a supply with the gross even that is have dealt only with the gross crop that is likely to be placed to our credit in England. The local consumption must not be forgotten, which is moderately estimated at 3,000 hogs-heads. The crop of 1852 is therefore very like 50,000 hogsheads!" L. T.

FREE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION OF KENDALL COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

uant to a call, the friends of Liberty in Kendall county mee in Convention, at Long Grove Academy, September 21, 1852, and or-ganized by appointing Henry McEwen Presi-dent, N. P. Barnard Vice President, N. L. Coon

The Business Committee reported a series of

resolutions, a portion of which we subjoin:

5. Resolved, That we utterly detest and copudiate the doctrine recently advanced, by
which it is proposed to "resist" and "discountenance" free discussion, as wicked, treasonable,
and subversive of constitutional, inalienable, and tool-given rights; and that we will "discountenance" and "resist" all attempts to carry it into effect, "whenever, whorever, and

8. Resolved, That we approve of the nomina tion of John H. Bryant, as candidate for Congress from this Congressional district, and com-mend him to the Free Democracy as one who will faithfully represent their principles, and who is worthy of their confidence and suffrages 9. Resolved, That we consider intemperance

as an evil second only to the crime of slavery, and that we are in favor of a law that would effectually put a stop to the use and traffic in intoxicating liquor as a beverage.

Henry McEwen, Lyman Childs, Henry M.
Day, Mr. Maddock, L. Farnham, and E. M.

Hills, were appointed a committee for the pur-pose of carrying out, fully and effectually, the principles and objects of the Free Democracy

EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

Coudersport, Pa., Sept. 17.—We have just formed a Democratic Club, intended to be a permanent organization, for the diffusion of the principles of genuine Democracy. The vote of Porter county will be such a one as will cause ble, it would be paid for by job or task, when the willing man might, without much extra exertion, double, aye, and in many occupations, treble that amount. Tradesmen's wages least in Hunker-ridden Pennsylvania, where vary from 36 cents to \$1 per day; but we have the people cannot be frightened from the course

> Decatur, Ohio, Sept. 18 .- The nominations of Hale and Julian suit us exactly. In our township (Decatur) the vote in 1848 was Van Buren 50, Taylor 50, and Cass 27. We will do better for Hale this year. C. J. L.

of Mr. Sumner's speech on the Fugitive Slave Law, with the law annexed, if possible, as I find many of my Whig friends deny or won't believe that such a law ever passed, and also the best authority that Gen. Scott used his influence for its passage. I have been a Free slave in Louisiana—for about Louisiana only do I speak, because about Louisiana only do I

Troy, Mich., Sept. 24, 1852.-Enclosed is \$8.25 for the Era. Please direct as follows:

Most of the above are young men, just become voters. Most of the young men in this town are leaving their fathers' good old way, and becoming good Free Soil men; and not should mention that wages are low, compared only the young men, but a great change has with what they are in the United States. From come over the older ones come over the older ones.

Lincoln, Ohio, Sept. 24, 1852.-Hale and Chase have just been with us, (at Mt. Gilead, on the 22d.) and rejoiced the hearts of a much larger assemblage of the people than either of the Hunker parties have yet been able to call out. One thing struck me as particularly note-worthy, that among the fifteen hundred or more acres, and raises provisions for the sup-port of himself and family, and generally has something to earry to market; so that with most perfect order and decorum observed, and you might have almost "heard a pin drop" in that vast audience, in the intervals between the frequent hearty demonstrations of applause with which the speakers were greeted.

Ann Arbor, Michigan, Sept. 24, 1852.—The nomination of John P. Hale and George W. Julian by the Free Democracy, at the Pitts-burgh Convention, and the adoption of a plat-form by the same, based upon the immutable principles of truth and justice-principles which commend themselves to the good sense of thinking politicians, as well as to the mass at large—was followed by a Mass Convention. held at this place on the 1st instant. Hundreds for freedom. A Convention has been held by the Free Democracy of this county, and nomit does not know, that in all contests with power, and if our Anti-Slavery friends of the other egunties of this State exert themselves as they effort at the ensuing election, we may expect a vote in this State for Hale and Julian, which will tell a tale to the Hunkers and Doughfaces of the Whig and Democratic parties that will cause a mighty shaking in their ranks. Already do we number some men of influence from the other parties, men who will honor our cause. There now appears to be a crisis in the affairs of this Republic—a time when of all others the Anti-Slavery host should act promptly and decidedly. It is not enough for us to pass silently along and deposite our vote, but get as many of our friends to vote with us as we can. The public mind is convinced of the right of our cause, and all that is wanting is to induce them to action; if that can be done, John P. Hale would occupy the White House for the next four years.

The freemen of the North have been misused

quite long enough by the aggressions of the Slave Power: and when insult upon insult has been added to injury, any further forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and every Free Democrat in principle should throw off the shackles of party, and not only agitate, but carry their principles to the ballot-box.

New York Central College, McGrawville, Cortland county, New York, September 23, 1852.—Please allow me to say through the Era, to all the friends of reform who are interested, that the Academic department of this institution will continue in operation through the entire winter, though the regular exercises of the College classes will be suspended from the first of December to the first of March. The manual laber feature of this institution, as well as the fact of its affording equal facilities to all, irrespective of sex or color, should commend it to the favorable notice of the good.

Norristown, Pennsylvania, Scatember, 1852. In common with the thousands who weekly

out the relations existing between our national legislation and the history of our public men. We should be glad to see him resoming the task. It is a field of inquiry full of significant facts and almost prophetic moral lessons. Who can generalize those facts, and portray their the negro traders take mothers from their banks. It is a field of inquiry full of significant dren in the four gangs. I said to a respectable mulatto woman in the house, "Is it true that the negro traders take mothers from their banks of the said of the acts and almost prophetic moral lessons. Who can generalize those facts, and portray their moral, like Senior? I venture, therefore, to suggest that a history of the workings of our National Government and civilization, as exhibited in the character and political forthness of our great statesmen—the whole studied in reference to God's great laws of Progress and Bible Truth—or a great work on Political Economy, elucidating the philosophy of the subjects just referred to, seems eminently adapted to his genius. You have been favored beyond any other editor in the Union, in being godfather to several of our most remarkably popular works; why should you not undertake another, which might hereafter become a textbook with thinking men? With such papers weekly, added to the graphic, piquant letters of Grace Greenwood—who seems, by the way, to have left her Radicalism, or American eyes, at home, or else attowal, jerself to imbibe the spirit of the Royal Martyr.—I say, with this addition to your correspondence, the Era will deserve forty instead of twenty thousand subscribers.

Please inform your readers that the Free

Democracy of the fifth Congressional district of Pennsylvania have put in nomination for Congress, that tried friend of freedom, the Rev. Samuel Aaron, of Norristown.

Boston, Sept. 25, 1852.—These new subscribers have, previously to the present year,
been members of the Democratic party; but
the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the
subsequent action of that party in sustaining
it, have driven them from its ranks, and they
are now soring working members of the Free
Democratic party. Their residence is a hotbed of Hunkerism, and their conversion is the

is scarcely any variation at all. Our climates vary from 90 to 50 deg. Fahr., according to all titude.

There are shops or stores at convenient distances all through the country, where settlers can get, at fair rates, everything they require; and within a reasonable distance of all vice President, and will give them our cordial variety for their adoption.

There are shops or stores at convenient vertical variety of their own free thought, rather than outside influences. May we not trust that to be necessary. I hope it may not prove to be like Mr. Clay's Compromises. The Southern vertical variety of shops or stores at convenient vertical variety of John P. Hale and G. W. Julian, as candidates for President and Vice President, and will give them our cordial variety in their adoption.

There are shops or stores at convenient vertical variety of their own free thought, rather than outside influences. May we not trust that to be necessary. I hope it may not prove to be like Mr. Clay's Compromises. The Southern vertical variety of shape of their adoption.

There are shops or stores at convenient vertical variety of shape of vertical variety of their adoption.

There are shops or stores at convenient vertical variety of shape of vertical variety of shape of vertical variety of their adoption.

There are shops or stores at convenient variety of shape of vertical variety o

Troy, Michigan, Sept. 23, 1852.—When I wrote before, I did not expect any special attention, and now let me be cautious. Know, then, that more money from this office goes to yours for papers, this week, than to all others; that we have plenty of campaign papers for nothing, but they are not worth reading; that every young man in this town, I believe, will yote for Hale; that the industrious mechanics and the state of the s ies and farmers are leaning for freedom; that this town, which never polled over twelve Free Soil votes, will give from forty to a hundred Free Democratic votes: that the statesmen who have ruined themselves by making the Fugitive Slave Law, are now trying to corrupt the people to vote it a finality.

The following communication comes enclosed in an envelope from Louisiana .-Ed. Era.

THE OPINION OF A SOUTHERNER.

To the Editor of the National Era: I have just been reading, in the New York Observer of the 12th of August, an article from the Southern Free Press, headed by an editorial one from the Observer, that has for its caption Progress in the Right Quarter."

The editor of the New York Observer says that the Southern Free Press has been an able and earnest defender of Southern institutions: but that he now advocates the passage of a law to prohibit the separation of slave families, and recommends instruction to a portion of slaves that are most honest and faithful. The Observer further adds: "It was such language as this that was becoming common, before Northern fanaticism ruined the prospects of emancipation." It is not so! Northern fanaticism, as he calls it, has done everything that has been done for bettering the condition of the slave. Every one who knows anything of slavery for the last thirty years, will recollect, that about that time since, the condition of the slave in Louisiana—for about Louisiana only know-was as depressed and miserable as any of the accounts of the Abolitionists, that ever I have seen, have made it. I say Abolitionists. I mean friends and advocates of Freedom, in a fair and honorable way. If any doubt my assertion, let them seek for information. Let them get the Black Laws of Louisiana, and read them. Let them get facts from individuals of veracity, on whose statements they would will not imitate the spoiled child, who refused

rely.

This wretched condition of slaves roused the friends of humanity, who, like men, and Christian men, came fearlessly forward, and told truths, indignantly expressing their abhorrence of their oppressors. Such measures of course brought forth strife, which caused the cries of humanity to sound louder and louder throughout the land. The friends of freedom gained the ascendency in the hearts of the people, and the slaveholders were brought to a stand. Some, through fear of consequences, lessened their cru-elties, while others were made to think, that perhaps were not unwilling to do so when it was urged upon them. Cruelties were not only re-frained from, but the slave's comforts were increased. A retrograde treatment now was not practicable. Fears of rebellion kept them to it. The slave had found friends, and they were watchful. It was, however, soon discovered that too many privileges, too much lenieney, and giv-ing knowledge, would destroy the power to keep down the slave, and tend to weaken, if not destroy, the system. Accordingly, stringent laws had to be passed, and a penalty attached to them. No one must teach, or cause to be become a thriving people."

He also expresses the belief, that colored persons emigrating from this country to Jamaica, "will, with the blessing of God on honest industry, be able to live and to bring honest industry, be able to live and to bring the place on the 1st instant. Hundreds were gratified to listen to those veterans of the Anti-Slavery cause, Hon. J. R. Giddings and Hon. Samuel Lewis, who have given an impetus to our cause, which I trust will continue to industry. nated a county ticket. And, as far as my observation extends, I think there has never been a period since the first formation of the Liberty Party, when more zeal and spirit has been since been passed, to draw the cord tighter around the poor slave, and all attributed to the Abolitionists. Well, any how, progress is being made. Here comes out the Southern Press, and makes some honorable concessions. bas undoubtedly become a delicate and difficult question. The South has a great and moral conflict to wage; and it is for her to put on conflict to wage; and it is for her to put on the most invulnerable moral panoply." He then thinks the availability of slave property would not be injured by passing a law to prohibit the separation of slave families; for he says—"Although cases sometimes occur, which we observe are seized by these Northern fanatics, as characteristic illustrations of the system." &c. Nonsense! there are no "cases sometimes" occurring—no such thing! They are every day's occurrences, though there are families that form the exception; and many, I would hope that would not do it. While I am writing I can call before me three men. am writing, I can call before me three men, that were brought here by negro traders from Virginia, each having left six or seven children with their wives from whom they have never heard. One other died here a short time singe,

who left the same number in Carolina, from whom he had never heard. I spent the summer of 1845 in Nashville During the month of September, six hundred slaves passed through that place, in four different gangs for New Orleans—final destina-tion, probably, Texas. A goodly proportion were women; young women, of course; many mothers must have left not only their children but their babies. One gang only had a few children. I made some excursions to the different watering-places around Nashville; and while at Robinson, or Tyree Springs, twenty miles from Nashville, on the borders of Kentucky and Tennessee, my hostess said to me, one day—"Yonder comes a gang of slaves, chained." I went to the road side, and viewed them. For the better comes are recommended. them. For the better answering my purpose of observation, I stopped the white man in Norristown, Hennsylvania, September, 1852. In common with the thousands who weekly read your paper, we rejoice to greet you on your return to editorial duties. We acknowledge your courteous bow as you again resume your stand on the watchtower of Freedom.

Our satisfaction is only marred by one fact: we have looked in vain, since your return, for the profound speculations of "Senior." He recently began the work of unraveling the philosophy of our Bolitical System, pointing out the relations existing between our national legislation and the history of our public men.

We should be glad to see him resuming the task. It is a field of inquiry full of significant front, who was at his ease in a one-horse wag-

oppressed; some with an old shawl under their arm; a few had blankets; some had nothing at all—looked as though they cared for nothing. I calculated, while looking at them coming down the bank, that I could hold in a bundle all that the whole of them had.

undertakes to stir up strife between two individual neighbors, by detraction, is justly re-garded, by all men and all moral codes, as a criminal." Then he quotes the ninth com-mandment, and adds: "But to bear false witness against whole States, and millions of people, &c., would seem to be a crime as much deeper in turpitude as the mischief is greater and the provocation less." In the first place, I will put the Southern Press upon proof that Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe has told one falsehood. If she has told truth, it is indeed a powerful engine of "assault on slavery," such as these Northern fanatics have made for the "last twenty years." The number against whom she offends, in the editor's opinion, seems to increase the turpitude of her crime. is good reasoning! I hope the editor will be brought to feel that wholesale wickedness is worse than single-handed, and is infinitely I hope the editor will be worse than single-handed, and is inimitely harder to reach, particularly if of long stand-ing. It gathers boldness and strength when it is sanctioned by the authority of time, and aided by numbers that are interested in supporting it. Such is slavery! and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe deserves the gratitude of "States and millions of people" for her talented work, in showing it up in its true light. She has advocated truth, justice, and humanity, and they will back her efforts. Her work will be read by "States and millions of people," and when the Southern Press attempts to malign her, by bringing forward her own avow-al, "that the subject of slavery had been so painful to her, that she had abstained from conversing on it for several years," and that, in his opinion, "it accounts for the intensity of the venom of her book," his really envenomed shafts will fall harmless at her feet; for read-ers will judge for themselves, and be very apt to conclude that more venom comes from the Southern Press than from her. She advocates what is right, and has a straight road, which few get lost on;" he advocates what is

wrong, and has consequently to tack, concede, deny, slander, and all sorts of things.

With all due deference to whatever of just principles the Southern Press may have advanced in favor of the slave, I am a poor judge of human nature, if I mistake in saving that Mrs. Stowe has done much to draw from him those concessions, and the putting forth of

to cat his pie for spite.

The White Slave I have not seen. I gues its character; for I made a passage to New York, some fourteen or fifteen years since, in a packet ship, with a young woman whose face was enveloped in a profusion of light brown curls, and who sat at the table with the pas-sengers all the way, as a white woman. When at the Quarantine, Staten Island, the captain received a letter, sent by express mail, from a person in New Orleans, claiming her as his slave, and threatened the captain with the penalty of the existing law, if she was not im-mediately returned. The streaming eyes of the poor unfortunate girl told the truth, when the captain reluctantly broke it to her. She unbesitatingly confessed that she had run away, and that a friend had paid her passage. Proper measures were taken, and she was conveyed to a packet ship that was at Sandy Hook, bound for New Orleans.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin," I think, is a just de-lineation of slavery. The incidents are colored, but the position that the slave is made to hold is just. I did not read every page of it, my object being to ascertain what position the slave occupied. I could state a case of whip-ping to death, that would equal Uncle Tom's; still, such cases are not very frequent.

The stirring up of strife between neighbors, that the Southern Press complains of, de plicit answer to this question will be found in the reply Christ made to the lawyer, when he asked it of him. Another question will arise, would be considered a neighbor, or an incen-diary? As the Almighty Ruler of the uni-verse and the Maker of man has said that he has made all the nations of the earth of one blood, and man in His own image. the black man, irrespective of his color, would seem to be a neighbor, who has fallen among his enemies, that have deprived him of the fruits of his labor, his liberty, his right to his wife and children, his right to obtain the knowledge to read, or to anything that earth holds dear, ex-cept such portions of food and raiment as will fit him for his despoiler's purposes. Let not the apologists for slavery bring up the isolated cases of leniency, giving instruction, and affec-tionate attachment, that are found among some masters, as specimens of slavery! It is unfair them; but they are not the rules of slavery. The strife that is being stirred up is not to take away anything that belongs to another neitheir their silver or gold, their fine linen or purple, their houses or land, their horses or cattle, or anything that is their property; but to rescue a neighbor from their unmanly cu-

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Oct. 22.

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March 18

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AZA AR vOLD, Patent Agent.
Washington, D. C., 9th month 20th, 1852. References — His Excellency P. Al.en, Governor of Rhode Island; Edward Lawton, Collector of Customs, Newport, Rhode Island Hon. Thomas J. Rusk U S. Senate; Hon. Charles T. James, U. S. Senate. Sept. 23—6m

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